

ment

VOL. XXXII. NO. 1

Evolution.
Said the nimost philosopher: "The fellow whose pap used to drive 2 miles to see a balloon ascension will heartlessly call his kids out of the street while they're watching an air plane."

the woods and how the grace and shadow of twigs, the beauty and variety of the seed pods of weeds and the activity of birds cause the stroller to forget the cold, while the tinkling of small streams through a double marriage of voices is music to his ears.

Daily Thought.

Virtue is like a rich stone, beautiful in plain.—Bacon.

Time on the Rhine.
Private Jones of Hohoken—Say, Casey, what time is it by the water on the Rhine?
Private Casey of Brooklyn—Retirin' time, me bye, retirin' time!—Judge.

about the farm was a novelty to Ruth, of which she never tired. Another pleasant thing about the visit was grandmother's constant questioning. "Now what shall we eat today?" One morning she asked the usual question as to the menu. Little Ruth studied the menu and then made answer: "Oh, grandma, won't you please catch chickens and peel it for dinner?" — *Illustration by Nellie*

Optimists
live man 'nco; wh
lives in car of dea
noment fees.

live man (also; while
lives in case of death
moment features.

Optimists
live man's life; while
pessimists live in fear of death
and momentary fears.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. R. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J

A Complete Breakdown

Matters at the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington are steadily going from bad to worse. The efficiency of that branch of the government appears to vary inversely as to the number of clerks, to use a mathematical phrase. Although a stream of new employees is constantly being added to the Bureau's personnel the work is falling behind more and more, and soldiers' allotment checks are many months in arrears. Should a Congressional investigation of the Bureau be had disclosures would be made so startling as to constitute a practical breakdown of the organization.

Even the Democrats of the house, acquainted as they are to the incompetency of their political appointees, are shocked at the condition they find at the Bureau of War Risk. One of the leaders of that party states on his responsibility as a member that while our soldiers were fighting at the front a pile of more than 200,000 letters delivered at the Bureau were dumped into a heap and left there without being opened. Many of them contained applications for allowances, applications in behalf of widows and wives who had been deserted, and miscellaneous correspondence relating to the business of the office. One clerk, more conscientious than the rest, undertook to open and attend to the communications. After opening a few of them she was discovered by a higher official, who ordered her to stop because she was making too much work.

That incident in the bureau having the largest force of employees in Washington, constantly being increased by new arrivals. It is indicative of the utter lack of competent management and executive direction that is imposed on a branch of the Government whose work effects more directly the homes of our boys than any other. Complaints of conditions flood the mails of Senators and Members of Congress, and soon there will be an explosion that will expose to view one of the extreme cases of Democratic incompetency that have characterized the war.

Silver Shevrons 'Mong the Gold

The swivel chair corps in Washington have been honored by the President in a war department general order of congratulation, and have been accorded permission to wear service chevrons on their sleeves of the same pattern, and worn in the same manner as the chevrons of men in the field, with the single exception that they shall be of silver instead of gold. Many of the Washington officials have taken advantage already of the privilege and their sleeves are bedecked with service insignia that a few feet away cannot be distinguished from the service stripes of men who have fought and bled on the fields of France.

Of course many of the office forces in Washington were placed there much against their will, and endeavored in every way possible to secure their release and assignment to active duty overseas. To them no blame can attach, but, on the other hand, it is notorious that soft berths at the National Capital were sought by draft dodgers and others in an effort to escape the danger of the trenches. But even in the case of those who wanted to go abroad the fact remains that they did not go, and were not subject to the fearful dangers and hardships of the men in our combat army. There is no more reason for awarding service chevrons to them than there is in giving distinguished service medals of a slightly altered design to every man in the expeditionary forces. The fact that a few men had an opportunity to perform deeds of exceptional heroism does not mean that any other man in the army would not have done as well had the chance come his way. Yet such a wholesale distribution of awards would not be countenanced for a moment.

It is little short of an insult to our returning soldiers to confront them with a lot of stay-at-homes decorated with service insignia almost precisely like those of the fighters. The President should have contented himself with bestowing proper praise on the desk men, without adding the flattery of uniform adornment.

Broaden Your Mind.

Brush the cobwebs out of your mind. Rid yourself of the rubbish of prejudice and prepossession. No longer be content with surface thinking, which is not thinking at all. Form the habit of looking at everything from more than one point of view. Balance, weigh, test, observe, analyze, meditate. Thus alone can you gain opinions that are really your own and really well based. Thus alone can you grow in success-winning power of mind.—Exchange.

No Slacker.

Father—"Why don't you stick to work more? It ought to be a real enjoyment to you." Son—"It is, sir, but I don't like to give myself up wholly to pleasure."

Work With a Will.

Whatever your work, do not wait to "feel just like it," before you begin to do your best. If you wait for inspiration you are doomed. Disregard your moods. Pay no attention to your feelings. If it is time to work, set about it, not half-heartedly, but with the whole-souled energy which is an admirable substitute for enthusiasm. To wait till you feel like it before you do your best, is to waste life and power.—

A Chronic Disease.

It is like getting a letter from home to pick up an old-time newspaper and find the men who were chasing political office ten years ago still engaged in the sport.—Toledo Blade.

ROSY DREAM OF BALLET DANCER

Caress in Chicago Hotel Betrays Naval Officer Said to Be \$25,000 Short.

TWO BLISSFUL WEEKS

Posing as Wealthy Cotton Planter, Money Was Spent Freely for Tailor-Made Suits, Furs, Etc.—Kiss Was Undoing.

Chicago.—Lives there a chorus girl with soul so dead who never to herself hath said, as she doted the eggs and coffee over the hall room gas jet.

"Well, it's my turn next for one of those millionaire husbands, with a tierced chauffeur and champagne suppers and everything."

And what boots it to repent that this was the rosy dream of Miss Lucille O'Dea, ballet dancer, who, when our story of the nuptial detective and the Arabian knight opens was on the Paulines time at Grand Rapids, Mich., carefully chaperoned us always by her mamma, Mrs. O'Dea.

The Arabian knight with the mangle purse was none other than Chief Warrant Officer James Aloysius Donohoe of the United States navy, and he is charged with having embezzled \$25,000 pay roll funds. But—for two perfect weeks Lucille believed her dream.

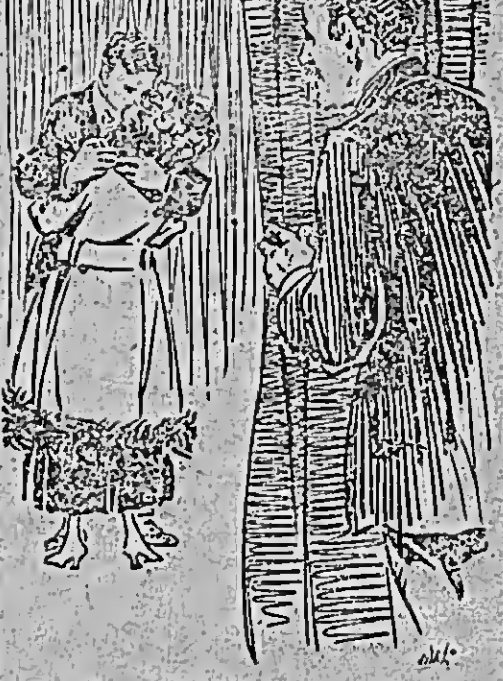
A Tempestuous Wooer. As R. E. Easterly, son of the third richest cotton planter in Louisiana, by god, said, Mr. Donohoe splurged into the O'Dea keep at Grand Rapids. And what between wine dinners and motor trips, Mr. Easterly proved a most tempestuous, ardent wooer.

They came to Chicago, where they registered at the La Salle hotel, Lucille and Mauma O'Dea having a suite in which were no gas jets, but electric chandeliers, Louis XIV furniture, Ming vases and Persian rugs, and all that. And, of course, there was the \$200 tailor-made suit, the \$500 fur and the \$200 spending money.

House Detective J. Abrams of the La Salle was making his rounds on the sixth floor the other evening when he suddenly encountered in the front parlor what at first he thought was a new statutory group of Cupid and Psyche.

Their lips clung in a kiss. Mr. Abrams, a detective of chivalrous impulses, waited a considerable interval and looked closer.

"No," he soliloquized, "this guy isn't Cupid. Cupid never wore no ph-



Their Lips Clung in a Kiss.

checked coat and vest and pants and Psyche wasn't dressed this warm."

Another interval passed into eternity.

A fire engine clanged below.

A heliograph passed paging Mr. Some body from Somewhere.

A telephone bell jangled rancorously.

A clown dog slipped.

Mr. Abrams could hear the fire engine returning.

"Time!" called Mr. Abrams. They broke.

Too Late! "Where's a minister?" queried Mr. Easterly, for it was he. "We want to get married right away."

"You can't get married now. It's too late."

And then Abrams subjected him to close questioning. His suitcase was found to contain \$7,000 in greenbacks.

The federal authorities were notified and Donohoe confessed his identity.

Lucille is going back on the midnight train. And thus ends the story of how Mr. Donohoe was betrayed by a kiss.

OBJECTED TO JUDICIAL KISS

Chicago Couple Married by Judge Who Is Content to Take His Customary Fee.

Chicago.—Robert Adair Campbell stood before a judge here with his bride-to-be, Miss May Blanche Harp.

"We want to be married," he said, "but we don't want the judicial kiss which is customary at such times."

The judge smiled and did the knot contenting himself with the usual fee, which Campbell paid and fled.

may be cut according to the fashion of William I or they may be after the manner of Daubert of France—long and wrinkled to the wrist.

Building on this foundation, the designers in America and Paris have thrown caution and economy to the winds and accepted this new blouse in an extravagant manner that they are to be making up for that time.

Paris insists that the blouse be much shorter than one-piece dresses for women of fashion and her designers here in America, even with their heads given to tailored



Outside blouse of gray velvet embroidered in black and trimmed with bands of fur. It is worn with a skirt of black velvet embroidered in gray.

suits in the early autumn, the pendulum appears to have swung back to one-piece frocks and luxurious wraps of fur and velvet. Probably with the advent of early spring, with the southward bound tourist, the coat suit will regain the prestige of October. If it does, these extravagant, short, medieval tunics will have a high chance for development. In the interim, they are worn not only with heavy tailored suits, but as tops to separate skirts.

Can Be Made at Home.

It is in this department of dress that they are most brilliant. There are some dressmakers who feel that smart women will no longer order entire frocks if the enthusiasm for these brilliant necessities grow in strength. However, there is no reason for despair in that, for the tunic blouse, as it is displayed at this hour, is no mean thing to make and no poor thing to purchase. Its fabric and the ornamentation put upon it bring the cost well up beyond the average purse. But the best part of it is that the amateur can make these things at home, for they have nothing but straight lines and are built from loosely hanging widths of the material.

And yet there is danger in the work of the amateur, especially if she is guided by this hasty description, for it is the tunic of the Conqueror that is in fashion, not the smock of the Russian moujik or the gorgeous coat of the Arabian potentate. The widths must outline the figure, and they must cling to the hips, and the armholes must be cut with precision and perfection. The whole attempt of fashion today is to throw the figure into a sharp outline, and we must watch that tendency if we would keep abreast of what is happening and cultivate our vision to look ahead.

There is no reason for women to cry aloud over the extravagance of some of the new tunics that are offered, for these may be copied in simple fabrics.

Leather Buckskin Breccade.

Here are a few of the most extreme short tunics that are sponsored by good houses in Paris and America. First, there are the blouses of leather, which were shown in America a month ago, with and without sleeves. They came out with the leather top coat and the service coat of peltry and leather.

As a rich sister to the practical leather blouses are those of colored buckskin, made in deep pink and embroidered all over the surface. These are worn with long, narrow black and seal-brown velvet skirts.

The metal tricornes are also used. They are reminiscent of the early centuries of warfare. They are cut on the fashion of the Conqueror's tunic.

Tunics That Will See Active Service.

As opposed to these gorgeous specimens of tunics that never were worn by William the Conqueror or any of the medieval warriors, there are practical ones in brilliant wool jersey. In France they are wearing them in colors taken from splendid-lined flowers. Crepe de chine is a good fabric, and all manner of velours, suede cloth and knitted wool are turned into these tunics. They are not somber or demure. The world wants color, and it is going to have it. Let none rise to cry it down. There may be other shadows threatened by the pessimists, but we have emerged from the blackest shadow of them all; and in our new state of happiness we intend to dress in scarlet and purple.

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Cattle Buy Swift & Cor

Swift & Company buy 9000 head of cattle, on every market day.

Each one of them is experts.

Both the packer's business commission salesman must amount of meat each animal, and how fine it will be, the hide, and the quantity of the fat.

Both must know market for live stock and meat in country. The buyer must the different qualities, v kinds of cattle can be be as beef.

If the buyer pays more animal is worth, the packer on it. If he offers less, another a shipper or feeder, get from him.

If the seller accepts too little stock raiser gets less than he to. If he holds out for more worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents per hundred pounds is a great importance to the packer, because means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



KITTEN THEIR COMFORT KIT

Small Creature Murderous Hung Must Have Overlooked Brought Tender Thoughts to Soldiers.

At Beauvais, between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, I met about five inches of gray kitten that could tell much if it could speak.

This kitten was the "Indon" between the Germans who fled and the Americans who dispossessed them. It was the only creature the Americans saw alive when they unchained slings into the town after the Germans poisoned the wells, fired their ammunition dumps, and silently departed.

The kitten, when I first saw it, was playing about in the sun at the threshold of a ruined hut. The body of a dead German sprawled at my feet, half buried in splinters of timber. Chloride of lime lay like drifted snow on his chest, and in the cleared whiteness was his black wood pipe, which I twice picked up and twice put down as he died not to take it. The bottom of the door of the house showed a jagged rent, as though a rifle butt had dashed it in, and it was besmeared with blood.

Inside the door was a mass of tumbled straw where Boches had snored. The house was dismantled. The clothing of women lay torn and scattered.

The kitten crawled between the top of my gas mask (hung in the "alcove" position beneath my chin), and the brim of my "steel Stetson" and purred like a watchman's rattle. Its eyes grew bland and yellow as lemon candy behind a shop window.

While I made small talk to the kitten, our artillery plumed to right and left was howling skyward at an angle of 30 degrees. The concussion of the battery threatened to lift the miserable house from its underpinnings. The window frames jumped half an inch at every detonation. The gas had long ago given way to burp or to nothing.

And still the kitten purred and patted a bit of paper dangling from a string careless as a babbling. "Every time I look at the little creature," confessed a stretcher bearer from the treading dressing station round the

corner, "it and a jump come in my throat."

"Don't you take it home with you?" cried a lieutenant.

But I had heart to deprive those men of solace of its presence.

It was the first kit.—Stars and Stripes.

"Miss Clayton, Heaven."

In many different ways come messages and is of appreciation from the soldiers to these Red Cross workers of thirteenth service, showing their great and what is being done for their very place and in every possible.

When members of the canteen service meet a bulletin many of the boys have let their postcards to be mailed. One young man a member of the service club over the mail, saw one card unstamped.

Something unliking about the address attracted attention, and on looking closely it was found that "Miss Clara B. Heaven," and on the card was "You certainly furnished a world institution," and signed, "A Soldier."

That was a fine and deep, and from the one who surely had been helped by Red Cross and wanted to give them of appreciation. No cost could bear a more fragrant, genuine message than that one.—Southern Woman's Magazine.

What Clara Said.

This is precisely the truth of what M. Clement said when the draft of President Wilson's original note with the Red Cross was handed to him. He said in 14 points: "Mals celsa est que a te le bon Dieu n'en veut que a te le bon Dieu. But that is a little strong—the good God had a lot to do."

"Did you see a conjuror took the rabbit from me?"

"Nope. I tried to catch on, but it would cost the cost of living."—Louis de C. Jonson.

OF ANARCHY
KEEPS UKRAINIA

Peasant Army, Under Petlura,
Drives General Skoropadski
From Kiev.

REFUGEES TELL OF CRUELTY

Bolsheviks Beat Landlords and Man-
agers and Turn Them Out in the
Cold Naked—Women Being
Ill-Treated.

Warsaw, Dec. 30.—Forces commanded by Petlura, the Ukrainian leader, drove General Skoropadski from Kiev on Sunday, December 15. Petlura himself entered the city last Thursday. Prince Radziwill, a wealthy Polish landowner, escaped and has reached here with other refugees, which include 400 Russian officers driven out of the district of Dubno by peasants. Prince Radziwill said upon his arrival here:

"Kiev is calm again. The shops are open and it is still occupied by 10,000 German troops under General Khrushch. The horrors of anarchy in that country, especially in the Volhynia district, cannot be realized. I have seen how landlords and their managers have been cruelly assaulted and beaten by peasants and turned out naked in the bitter cold.

"They have begun to ill-treat women, which is something new to bolshevism. For instance, if they cannot find the husband or father they wish to arrest they take the wife, mother or daughter.

"I escaped dressed as a railroad employee, on a train carrying a number of German soldiers, a few women and some civilian passengers. At every station it was a fight to get by. The peasants are robbing and disarming German soldiers everywhere, being infuriated because of German thefts of grain and food. It is estimated that possibly 100,000 Germans are still left in Ukraine, but only those in Kiev are armed. I believe they will eventually make their escape. Throughout all of the Ukraine, which is inhabited by 30,000,000 people, conditions must be regarded as being absolutely chaotic.

Odesa is reported to be again in bolshevik hands, after the defeat of Polish troops near that city.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The announcement by Foreign Minister Pichon that the "acute policy was not to undertake immediate military intervention in Russia has called forth protests from the Paris newspapers.

IG REVENUE BILL IS PASSED

Measure Approved by the Senate De-
signed to Raise \$6,000,000,000
in 1919.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Without even a roll call the senate Monday night passed the war revenue bill, the largest tax measure in the history of the world, designed to raise \$6,000,000,000 in 1919 and \$4,000,000,000 in 1920.

Amendments adopted included one by Senator Sheppard of Texas making the Reed law, prohibiting shipment of intoxicating liquor into "dry" territory, applicable to the District of Columbia and another by Senator Trammell of Florida providing for a bonus of one month's pay to all officers and enlisted men honorably discharged from the nation's fighting forces after November 11.

The revenue bill, having already passed the house, now goes to conference.

It is not likely the bill will become a law much before February 1, leaders predicted.

PERSHING THANKS Y. M. C. A.

Commander of U. S. Army Praises
Organization for Its Work Dur-
ing the War.

Paris, Dec. 28.—"The American expeditionary forces are deeply grateful for the enormous contribution of the Y. M. C. A. to their moral and physical welfare." General Pershing states in a telegram made public by Carter Y. Head, Paris representative of the organization. "All ranks join me in sending heartiest Christmas greetings and wishes for a happy New Year."

U. S. DESTROYERS START HOME

Ten War Craft Leave Queenstown
Harbor for America—Given
Noisy Sendoff.

Queenstown, Dec. 30.—Ten American destroyers, flying their long "homeward bound" pennants, steamed out of the harbor Thursday amid the roar of whistles from shipping.

Fellers Blow Up Shaft.

Cork, Dec. 31.—Sinn Féiners, after the announcement of the election returns, blew up the monument erected by public subscription to the Cork soldiers who had fought in the South African war.

Blaze in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Dec. 31.—Three men, two of them Milwaukee firemen, were hurt fighting a fire in the plant of the Ohio Seamless Steel Tube company, on part of the roof fell. The loss \$250,000.

YANKS MAY STAY
AWAY TWO YEARS

Italian Mission to Washington
Says Big Armies Suppress
Bolshevism.

U. S. TO POLICE EUROPE, PLAN

Colonel Pizzarello Declares American
Troops Are the Finest Men in
the World, and Are Ideal
for Such Service.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Allied military representatives will be unanimous in urging upon the peace conference the necessity of maintaining in Europe for at least two years larger standing armies than in peace times, according to Col. Ugo Pizzarello, one of Italy's most famous war heroes, who has arrived in Washington from Rome en route to the large American cities.

Colonel Pizzarello for two and one-half years was in the battle line under General Badoglio, second in command of the Italian army. He has been prominent in the councils of the Italian military experts and besides some twenty decorations for valor and service was one of the twenty-six Italian heroes awarded the gold medal of valor by King Victor Emmanuel.

He discussed the questions involved in demobilization, the controlling strategic elements of future war, the lessons Italy gained from the small American forces sent to her battle front and the new spirit which has come to all Italy as a result of the struggle.

Colonel Pizzarello said:

"A report without foundation has been printed widely that Premier Orlando has said the Italian army shall not be disbanded because of future difficulties which may lie ahead.

"We cannot believe this statement was made, for only today we have received definite details in the copy of an order by which 15 classes of the army are to be demobilized at once, or half our army of 3,000,000. The labor situation, lack of food and transportation and other difficulties prevent a greater demobilization now.

"But it must be borne in mind that among the leaders of all the allied armies the opinion is held that if the new nations of Europe are to be protected from bolshevism and the lawlessness of untrained men, Europe must maintain larger armies for two years than she did in peace times.

"I do not mean the new republics need the pressure of armed forces, but that they must be able to protect themselves from the unrest which any period of reconstruction breeds. It is certain such thought will be expressed strongly at the peace conference.

"In this policing of Europe American troops would be ideal. They disclosed themselves to us as the finest men of the world. Their ardent spirit in battle, their daring, resourcefulness and ability to work with troops of other nations without friction, prove them capable of any task.

"In particular, I must praise their elastic administration. Our army led by red tape, as is every army in Europe. The Americans have an administration which gives every officer powers and initiative envied by every European officer."

WILL SINK RED FLAG SHIPS

British Will Destroy German Warships
in Control of Bolshevik—To
Execute Crews.

Amsterdam, Dec. 29.—The British admiralty is prepared to take drastic measures against the propagation of bolshevism in that part of the German fleet remaining in German hands, according to a Berlin dispatch. The sinking of vessels displaying the red flag and the execution of crews infected with bolshevism are threatened. It is declared. The text of the order attributed to the British admiralty reads: "Vessels under the red flag will be sunk without warning. Vessels without officers will be dealt with in accordance with the laws of war. If a single man is caught propagating bolshevik ideas the entire crews of the vessels in question will be shot."

BIG PIERS BOUGHT BY U. S.

Largest German Foothold in American
Commerce Is Wiped Out,
Is Report.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The largest German foothold in American commerce has been wiped out. The Hamburg-American line piers in Hoboken have been purchased by the United States government, it is said.

No formal announcement has been made, but it is understood the price was slightly in excess of \$7,000,000.

Germans Deliver 200 Engines.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Armistice conditions relative to the delivery of railroad rolling stock are being carried out satisfactorily by the Germans. In a single day 3,500 cars and 200 locomotives were turned over to the allies.

Senator in Airplane.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31.—Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington arrived here in an airplane from Washington, having made the trip in 3 1/2 hours.

WHICH IS THE SPOKESMAN FOR RUSSIA?



BATTLE FLEET HOME GUARD WHEAT PRICE

SNOW HIDES DREADNAUGHTS AS
THEY ENTER HARBOR.

Crowds Cheer Bluejackets Who Have
Been on Duty Overseas—Re-
viewed by Daniels.

New York, Dec. 27.—The great United States battle fleet which was on war duty in the North sea was reviewed here by the secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels.

Ten of Uncle Sam's finest battle ships, which have been keeping vigil in the U-boat infested waters off the European coast, make up the grandeur. In a swirling snowstorm the American fleet came from the war passed through the narrow straits of the city, the Gloucester, a low-lying albatross and two destroyers preceded the big dreadnaughts.

All the way into the harbor, as the warships moved through the snow, they presented a winter spectacle, rather than one with a touch of warmth and sunshine, which the mild and fair weather of the last few days had led the witnessing throngs to hope for. Undeterred, the many thousands of persons who had assembled on the shores from Sandy Hook to Battery park and the lower Hudson river, faced the cold and the snowfall, determined to pay a tribute of cheers and waving flags and handkerchiefs to the 25,000 naval heroes as they passed by on the mighty ships.

As the flotilla steamed majestically up the bay it was reviewed by Secretary Josephus Daniels and other notables aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower, anchored off the Statue of Liberty.

The 10,000 sailors of the overseas ships marched in the parade in the afternoon.

EUROPE WANTS SUB CHASERS

Several Countries Anxious to Pur-
chase U. S. Craft—Some May Be
Sold, Says Daniels.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Several European countries have expressed a wish to purchase some of the 110-foot American submarine chasers now in European waters. Secretary Daniels said the boats were being sent to various parts in order that they might be inspected and, while the navy department was not particularly anxious to sell them, it would be willing to dispose of quite a number.

TO PUNISH DRAFT EVADERS

Every Slacker Will Be Hunted Down,
Says V. J. Kellher, National In-
spector of Selective Service.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—That the United States government will perfect a country-wide machine to run down and arrest all draft evaders was the announcement by V. J. Kellher of Selective Service, before a gathering of representatives of 200 draft boards in Chicago and northern Illinois.

Gotham "Flu" Epidemic Wanes.

New York, Dec. 28.—Two hundred and fifty new cases of influenza are being reported daily in New York, according to an announcement made at the health commissioner's office here. The health authorities declare the epidemic has passed the epidemic stage and the number of cases is declining.

German Envoy Ousted From Turkey.

London, Dec. 30.—"Under pressure from the entente," says a German wireless dispatch received, the German ambassador to Turkey and his staff have left Constantinople. They are expected to reach Genoa soon.

Berlin Needs Allies' Troops.

London, Dec. 30.—"We shall have peace until English and American troops come to keep order," is a statement attributed to one of the riotous German sailors in Berlin by the correspondent of the Daily Express.

Head of Secret Service in N. Y. Dead.

New York, Dec. 31.—Capt. John Henry, head of the federal secret service office in New York and a noted investigator of counterfeiting, died suddenly at his Brooklyn home. He was fifty-four years old.

SEEK LEGISLATION IN AID OF GUARANTY PLAN.

Department of Agriculture and Food
Administration Send Memorandum to House.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Legislation to make effective the wheat price guaranty for the 1919 crop and at the same time to safeguard the government against losses was recommended to congress by the department of agriculture and the food administration.

A memorandum sent to Representative Lever, chairman of the house agricultural committee, made the following recommendations:

First—Extension by congress beyond June 1, 1920, of the date for the government purchase of the 1919 crop.

Second—Continuation of the food administration's grain corporation or creation of a new agency to buy, store and sell 1919 wheat that may be offered to the government; and

Third—Possible legislative provisions to protect the government against wheat or flour brought in from other countries during the period of effectiveness of the guaranteed price and also to protect buyers of such wheat as long as the wheat is in this country and not consumed.

The memorial was compiled with the approval of President Wilson, and Secretary Houston in submitting it said: "The government has made a guaranty, and it goes without saying that it must be made effective."

Regarding extension of the date of government purchase the memorandum said: "It will be impossible to carry out the guaranty as it is intended by June 1, 1920, and if producers cannot sell their wheat to the United States before that date and are left with wheat on hand it will be felt that the obligation of the United States has not been carried out in good faith."

BOCHE FIRES ON U. S. FLAG

German Officer's Act Starts a Riot
and Causes 138 to Die in
Posen.

London, Dec. 31.—Firing by a German officer on an allied automobile carrying an American flag was the cause of street fighting in Posen last Friday, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The Germans were defeated in the fighting.

About 138 persons, including a number of women and children, were killed during the rioting.

TO GUARD WAR PRISONERS

Allied Troops Occupy Mannheim by
Order of Foch—Captives Are
Murdered.

Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 28.—A battalion of infantry, according to the Badische Landeszeitung, has occupied Mannheim by order of Marshal Foch in order to watch the prisoner camp near there, where 10,000 prisoners from the allied nations await liberation. The paper adds that this step was taken because of the bad treatment of the prisoners.

Michigan 2-Cent Fare Law Upheld.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 30.—The Michigan 2-cent fare law was held valid by Judge C. W. Sessions in the United States district court here.

To Try Atlantic Flight.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 31.—With a five-engine Handley-Page airplane of about 2,000 horsepower, Lieut. Col. C. R. Collishaw of Nanaimo, B. C., said he would attempt a flight early in April across the Atlantic.

Head of Secret Service in N. Y. Dead.

New York, Dec. 31.—Capt. John Henry, head of the federal secret service office in New York and a noted investigator of counterfeiting, died suddenly at his Brooklyn home. He was fifty-four years old.

DANIELS IS FIRM
FOR A BIG NAVY

Says United States Must Provide
Proper Share of World
Police.

NO DESIGNS ON NATIONS

Secretary Discloses Strength of World's
Navies, Showing America Second
With 39 Battleships Heading a
Fleet of 1,217 Ships.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels before the house naval committee, declared the United States, having pledged its support to small nations, should build a navy second to none in the world if an international tribunal with power to enforce its rulings failed to become a reality.

"A large navy is not needed because the United States has designs upon other nations' territory," Secretary Daniels said, "because this country has no such designs. But, since we have pledged our support to small nations unable to protect themselves, we must be strong enough to make our pledges good."

Mr. Daniels said the war had brought out clearly two points: 1. That national differences and greed for power are unsafe and must be eliminated. 2. That an international tribunal with power to enforce its rulings is essential.

Representative Kelly of Michigan asked the secretary when he first came to the conclusion that America should have a navy second to none in the world.

"I came to that conclusion when the war broke out," was the reply. "Until that time I believed that the working people who suffer most from wars, and bankers and business men who pay for wars, should be considered before the militarists. But when I realized that the militarists of another nation might plunge the world into war at their will, I realized that I was wrong. Unless we have a navy which can check any other navy in the world, we may as well have none."

The secretary submitted to the committee a report showing the present comparative strengths of the large navies of the world. Great Britain has in operation or building 61 battleships, 33 light cruisers, 31 heavy cruisers, 11 light cruisers, 210 patrol and gunboats, 400 destroyers, 210 submarines, 98 torpedo boats, 32 flotilla leaders, 220 airships and 897 miscellaneous ships.

France has 29 battleships, 21 cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 32 destroyers, 121 torpedo boats, 70 submarines, 30 airships and 163 other craft. Italy has 18 battleships, 7 cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 5 monitors, 15 flotilla leaders, 64 destroyers, 83 torpedo boats, 85 submarines, 30 airships and 442 miscellaneous vessels.

Tussia before quitting the war had 18 battleships, 4 light cruisers, 12 heavy and 9 light cruisers, 128 destroyers, 54 submarines, 13 torpedo boats, 14 airships and 90 miscellaneous vessels.

The United States, with the second largest navy in the world, has built or projected 39 battleships, 6 light cruisers, 8 armored cruisers, 30 light cruisers, 342 destroyers, 181 submarines, 15 coast torpedo vessels, 17 torpedo boats and 500 other vessels.

Before the armistice was signed Germany had 47 battleships, 6 light cruisers, 51 other cruisers, 223 destroyers, 175 torpedo boats, 243 submarines and 504 miscellaneous vessels.

The clause to provide for interruption of the building program if necessary after the peace conference Secretary Daniels proposed as follows:

"If, at any time, the construction authorized by this act shall have been contracted for, there have been established, with the co-operation of the United States of America, an international tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determination of all international disputes and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then, and in that case, such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals, may be suspended when so ordered by the president of the United States."

Concentration now upon the construction of capital ships was urged by Secretary Daniels, who pointed out that in combating the submarine menace the navy has acquired an excess of small craft.

He told the committee that the signing of the armistice led him to defer a trip to Europe planned for this month.

Ruse Take 18,000 Foe.

London, Jan. 1.—Vilna has been captured by bolshevik forces, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

Troops and Miners Clash.

Amsterdam, Jan. 1.—Striking miners in the Dusseldorf district have fought a pitched battle with the soldiers protecting the mine, according to advices received here. The encounter resulted in several persons being killed.

Wrecked Seamen Picked Up.

Queenstown, Jan. 1.—Captain McAlpine and five other Canadian seamen from the schooner Jane Cox, which was abandoned at sea, arrived here after terrible hardships. The Jane Cox sailed from Queenstown.

OLD PRESCRIPTION
FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like on endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

His Trouble.

The young, witty-looking Tommy was leaning gracefully across the counter in the bar of the Cow and Caterpillar.

Every now and then he would give a twitch to his left arm.

"Shell shock!" whispered a sympathetic observer. "Poor fellow."

"I wonder if he will tell us his experiences?" said another man.

The subject of their remarks then turned to them and remarked, amiably:

"I wonder if I shall ever make this damned wristwatch go?"—London Tit-Bits.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

Good Guess.

"That fellow with the prognathous jaw gets things done."

"I presume you pose as a student of anthropology?"

"Well, guess you are right. In saying that fellow gets things done, I happen to know he's a buker."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Held at a Distance.

"Father," said the ex-crown prince, "why do you keep the title of 'count'?"

"As a sort of compromise. I feel that very few people are going to like me well enough to want to call me by my first name."

Garfield Ten was your Grandmother's Remedy for every stomach and intestinal ailment. This good, old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.—Adv.

Was Bound to Have Her.

Buddy saw a sweet baby girl at a neighbors and, running to his bank, took out all his money and said, "Mamma, please come with me; I am going to buy that baby."

"Oh!" said mother, "I am afraid her mamma won't sell her."

Buddy's face lost its smile for a moment, then, brightening again, he said, "Come on anyway; if we can't buy her we will rent her."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*.

Comparison.

"The devil is not a black as painted."

"No; compared with the Kaiser he is positively green."

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE. HALL'S CATHARTIC MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold in all drug stores for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Good Reason.

Sergeant: "Why did you sell your wrist watch?" Private: "Time was dragging too heavy on my hands."

Infant's Genius.

"Mamma's baby must be the smartest child, to hear her talk on the block."

"Yes, I was fully prepared to hear her say when the child asked a lack it was because she said the doctor said he needed more iron in his system."

The Reason.

"There goes a crack regiment."

"I suppose that is why there is so much sap about its marching."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort—Sends at
Drug Store or Free to Foot
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

NATIONS IN A FACE LEAGUE, SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON

Great Nations Agree on
Divergence of Opinion.

WE MUST BE UNION FOR ALL, SAYS WILSON

President Says America Will Not
Be a Power of Power Alliance—
Keeps Only in Right Be-
West and East.

Dec. 31.—America is not
a European power, but she
is a power in the world. The
fact that she is a power in
the world is the fact that she
is a power in the world.

And so, when we analyze the
present situation and the future
that we now have to mold and
control, it seems to me there is
no other thought than that
which can guide us.

"You know that the United States
has always felt from the very be-
ginning of her story that she must
keep herself separate from any kind
of connection with European politics."

"I want to say very frankly to you
that she is not now interested in
European politics, but she is interested
in the partnership of right between
America and Europe. If the future
had nothing for us but a new at-
tempt to keep the world at a right
poise by a balance of power the United
States would take no interest, be-
cause she will join no combination of
power which is not a combination of
all of us. She is not interested merely
in the peace of Europe, but in the
peace of the world."

Finds International Consciousness.

"Therefore it seems to me that in
the settlement which is just ahead of
us something more delicate and dif-
ficult than was ever attempted before
has to be accomplished—a genuine
concert of mind and of purpose. But
while it is difficult there is an element
present that makes it easy. Never be-
fore in the history of the world, I be-
lieve, has there been such a keen in-
ternational consciousness as there is
now."

"There is a great voice of humanity
abroad in the world just now which
we cannot hear is deaf. There is a
great compulsion of the common con-
science now in existence which if any
statesman resist he will gain the most
unenviable enmity in history. We
are not obeying the mandate of par-
ties or of politics. We are obeying the
mandate of humanity."

Mandate of Humanity.

"A great voice of humanity
abroad in the world 'which he who
is not obeying the mandate
of humanity or politics,' we are obey-
ing the mandate of humanity."

"We are obeying the mandate of
humanity. We are obeying the man-
date of humanity. We are obeying the
mandate of humanity."

Friendship Must Have Machinery.

"One has only to apply his mind to
any one of the questions of boundary
and of altered sovereignty and of racial
aspirations to do something more
than to confess that there is no man
and no body of men who know just
how they ought to be settled, and yet
if we are to make satisfactory settle-
ments we must see to it that they are
rendered more and more satisfactory
by the subsequent adjustments which
are made possible. We must provide
the machinery for readjustments in
order that we have the machinery of
goodwill and friendship."

Trade Hall Speech.

"The president's address
to the Trade Hall audience is as
good as a declaration of war."

**Mayday, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen.**

"I may be permitted to add,
citizens."

"I have made me feel that way
about the president's address, which
you have heard me, for I know there
is a feeling for the great people
of the English-speaking
world."

Trade Hall Speech.

"The president's address
to the Trade Hall audience is as
good as a declaration of war."

**Mayday, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen.**

"I may be permitted to add,
citizens."

"I have made me feel that way
about the president's address, which
you have heard me, for I know there
is a feeling for the great people
of the English-speaking
world."

Trade Hall Speech.

"The president's address
to the Trade Hall audience is as
good as a declaration of war."

**Mayday, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen.**

"I may be permitted to add,
citizens."

"I have made me feel that way
about the president's address, which
you have heard me, for I know there
is a feeling for the great people
of the English-speaking
world."

Trade Hall Speech.

"The president's address
to the Trade Hall audience is as
good as a declaration of war."

**Mayday, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen.**

"I may be permitted to add,
citizens."

"I have made me feel that way
about the president's address, which
you have heard me, for I know there
is a feeling for the great people
of the English-speaking
world."

Trade Hall Speech.

"The president's address
to the Trade Hall audience is as
good as a declaration of war."

**Mayday, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen.**

"I may be permitted to add,
citizens."

"I have made me feel that way
about the president's address, which
you have heard me, for I know there
is a feeling for the great people
of the English-speaking
world."

Trade Hall Speech.

"The president's address
to the Trade Hall audience is as
good as a declaration of war."

**Mayday, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen.**

"I may be permitted to add,
citizens."

"I have made me feel that way
about the president's address, which
you have heard me, for I know there
is a feeling for the great people
of the English-speaking
world."

Trade Hall Speech.

"The president's address
to the Trade Hall audience is as
good as a declaration of war."

**Mayday, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen.**

GERMANY MUST PAY

Nation Will Never Be Able to
Make Amends for Damage.

FERTILE SOIL IS DESTROYED

Innumerable Unexploded Shells Will
Make Cultivation Precarious—
Doubtful If Land Can Be
Reclaimed.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

What must Germany pay for?
That question can be adequately an-
swered only when it is remembered
that Germany started the terrible con-
flict in Europe for no reason other
than that of conquest and loot; start-
ed it only to satisfy the selfish ambi-
tions of a selfish people for world
domination. That is being admitted
today by what is left of the German
nation; it is admitted by those who
were directly responsible for the war.

And it is because Germany started
this conflict for no reason other than
that of conquest and loot that Ger-
many owes to the world full payment
for all the devastation which the war
has brought, not only in so far as she
can pay now, but in so far as she can
pay for generations yet to come.

Among the many, many sections of
Belgium and northern France that I
personally covered, following closely
on the heels of the retreating Hun
army, was that which lies between
what were the cities of Ypres and
Menin, approximately 20 miles apart.

Here, before the coming of the invad-
ing Boche, was what was considered
the most productive soil of the world,
and the most intensely cultivated.

Here in a number of farm villages
lived the Belgian peasant families,
happy, thrifty people, each family cul-
tivating the small fields which it
owned. No fences separated these
fields, no hedges cut them off from the

roadways, and the families that cul-
tivated the fields lived on the little
farms but in closely built villages of
from 100 to 300 people each.

Devastation Is Complete.

It is hard to realize today that these
villages ever existed, that the land
along this long, straight road was ever
cultivated, ever "produced foodstuffs
for a people." In fact, it is hard to
realize today that this was ever an in-
habited country.

Of these peaceful villages, the living
places of these farm people, there is
no trace left. There are not even piles
of debris, of broken brick and stone
and lumber, to mark the spots where
they stood. There is no single thing
by which the returning peasants, weary
dragging themselves back to that
spot which had been home to them and
to their ancestors for almost countless
generations, can mark the place where
not only their home but their village
had stood.

I have seen old men and women,
worn by four long years of exile,
stand beside this road and gaze long-
ingly over the devastated landscape,
in an effort to locate some familiar ob-
ject that would remind them of the
spot they had known all their lives,
and then turn away with tears on their
cheeks because they could not find
even one small object that would tell
them of the homes, the only homes,
they had known.

It was German ambition, German
cruelty, German lust, German wanton-
ness, German brutality, that were the
cause of the destruction of these
homes, of the agonies of a peaceful,
thrifty people.

What can possibly compensate these
people for their loss, for the misery
they have suffered and must still suf-
fer for the homes and the associations
that are gone forever? No, Germany
can never pay in full, but she can con-
tinue to pay and pay until there has
been bred out of the German people
that desire for war, that love of
conquest, that brutality, that has
taken centuries, almost, to breed into
them, and which has resulted in laying
a whole world waste.

In all that 20 miles between Ypres
and Menin, on both sides of that long,
straight road, I am sure I did not see
one square foot of soil that was not
a part of a shell crater. What had
once been the richest soil of the
world is today but a waste, made so
by the shells that fell upon it be-
cause Germany sought world domina-
tion. This soil has been destroyed by
countless thousands of shells falling
actually one upon another, each dig-
ging deeper into the earth until the
very subsoil has been turned over and
the land made worthless for cultiva-
tion for years to come, if indeed it can
ever be reclaimed.

Unexploded Shells Buried In Soil.

There lie today on the surface of
this land many thousands of unex-
ploded shells, and there are buried in
the soil many, many thousands more,
each one of them a menace to any
farmer who attempts to put a plow
into the soil in an effort to reclaim it.

And this land is destroyed, as the
homes were destroyed, because of Ger-
man ambition, of German cruelty, of
German lust, of German wantonness
and German brutality.

Who is to pay for it? Who is to
risk destruction that it may again be
put into condition for cultivation, that
it may serve the purposes of the hu-
man race? Shall the peaceful Belgian
peasants, who had no part in the start-
ing of this conflict, suffer their loss
without compensation? Shall these
peasants who have endured more than
four long years of homeless agonies,
who have suffered not alone the loss
of homes and land but the loss of
relatives and friends as well, be the
ones to risk destruction in the effort
to again bring these lands back to a
condition where cultivation is possi-
ble? Shall they be blown to bits by
the bursting of these shells, hidden as
they are beneath the surface of the
ground, when the plow strikes and ex-
plodes them? If undisturbed, these
shells continue to be a menace for
years to come, but who are to risk
their lives in removing them?

Could the American people gener-
ally, and especially the American farm-
ers, have seen the sights I have seen

and Menin, on both sides of that long,
straight road, I am sure I did not see
one square foot of soil that was not
a part of a shell crater. What had
once been the richest soil of the
world is today but a waste, made so
by the shells that fell upon it be-
cause Germany sought world domina-
tion. This soil has been destroyed by
countless thousands of shells falling
actually one upon another, each dig-
ging deeper into the earth until the
very subsoil has been turned over and
the land made worthless for cultiva-
tion for years to come, if indeed it can
ever be reclaimed.

Unexploded Shells Buried In Soil.

There lie today on the surface of
this land many thousands of unex-
ploded shells, and there are buried in
the soil many, many thousands more,
each one of them a menace to any
farmer who attempts to put a plow
into the soil in an effort to reclaim it.

And this land is destroyed, as the
homes were destroyed, because of Ger-
man ambition, of German cruelty, of
German lust, of German wantonness
and German brutality.

Who is to pay for it? Who is to
risk destruction that it may again be
put into condition for cultivation, that
it may serve the purposes of the hu-
man race? Shall the peaceful Belgian
peasants, who had no part in the start-
ing of this conflict, suffer their loss
without compensation? Shall these
peasants who have endured more than
four long years of homeless agonies,
who have suffered not alone the loss
of homes and land but the loss of
relatives and friends as well, be the
ones to risk destruction in the effort
to again bring these lands back to a
condition where cultivation is possi-
ble? Shall they be blown to bits by
the bursting of these shells, hidden as
they are beneath the surface of the
ground, when the plow strikes and ex-
plodes them? If undisturbed, these
shells continue to be a menace for
years to come, but who are to risk
their lives in removing them?

Could the American people gener-
ally, and especially the American farm-
ers, have seen the sights I have seen

and Menin, on both sides of that long,
straight road, I am sure I did not see
one square foot of soil that was not
a part of a shell crater. What had
once been the richest soil of the
world is today but a waste, made so
by the shells that fell upon it be-
cause Germany sought world domina-
tion. This soil has been destroyed by
countless thousands of shells falling
actually one upon another, each dig-
ging deeper into the earth until the
very subsoil has been turned over and
the land made worthless for cultiva-
tion for years to come, if indeed it can
ever be reclaimed.

Unexploded Shells Buried In Soil.

There lie today on the surface of
this land many thousands of unex-
ploded shells, and there are buried in
the soil many, many thousands more,
each one of them a menace to any
farmer who attempts to put a plow
into the soil in an effort to reclaim it.

And this land is destroyed, as the
homes were destroyed, because of Ger-
man ambition, of German cruelty, of
German lust, of German wantonness
and German brutality.

Who is to pay for it? Who is to
risk destruction that it may again be
put into condition for cultivation, that
it may serve the purposes of the hu-
man race? Shall the peaceful Belgian
peasants, who had no part in the start-
ing of this conflict, suffer their loss
without compensation? Shall these
peasants who have endured more than
four long years of homeless agonies,
who have suffered not alone the loss
of homes and land but the loss of
relatives and friends as well, be the
ones to risk destruction in the effort
to again bring these lands back to a
condition where cultivation is possi-
ble? Shall they be blown to bits by
the bursting of these shells, hidden as
they are beneath the surface of the
ground, when the plow strikes and ex-
plodes them? If undisturbed, these
shells continue to be a menace for
years to come, but who are to risk
their lives in removing them?

Could the American people gener-
ally, and especially the American farm-
ers, have seen the sights I have seen

and Menin, on both sides of that long,
straight road, I am sure I did not see
one square foot of soil that was not
a part of a shell crater. What had
once been the richest soil of the
world is today but a waste, made so
by the shells that fell upon it be-
cause Germany sought world domina-
tion. This soil has been destroyed by
countless thousands of shells falling
actually one upon another, each dig-
ging deeper into the earth until the
very subsoil has been turned over and
the land made worthless for cultiva-
tion for years to come, if indeed it can
ever be reclaimed.

Unexploded Shells Buried In Soil.

There lie today on the surface of
this land many thousands of unex-
ploded shells, and there are buried in
the soil many, many thousands more,
each one of them a menace to any
farmer who attempts to put a plow
into the soil in an effort to reclaim it.

And this land is destroyed, as the
homes were destroyed, because of Ger-
man ambition, of German cruelty, of
German lust, of German wantonness
and German brutality.

Who is to pay for it? Who is to
risk destruction that it may again be
put into condition for cultivation, that
it may serve the purposes of the hu-
man race? Shall the peaceful Belgian
peasants, who had no part in the start-
ing of this conflict, suffer their loss
without compensation? Shall these
peasants who have endured more than
four long years of homeless agonies,
who have suffered not alone the loss
of homes and land but the loss of
relatives and friends as well, be the
ones to risk destruction in the effort
to again bring these lands back to a
condition where cultivation is possi-
ble? Shall they be blown to bits by
the bursting of these shells, hidden as
they are beneath the surface of the
ground, when the plow strikes and ex-
plodes them? If undisturbed, these
shells continue to be a menace for
years to come, but who are to risk
their lives in removing them?

Could the American people gener-
ally, and especially the American farm-
ers, have seen the sights I have seen

and Menin, on both sides of that long,
straight road, I am sure I did not see
one square foot of soil that was not
a part of a shell crater. What had
once been the richest soil of the
world is today but a waste, made so
by the shells that fell upon it be-
cause Germany sought world domina-
tion. This soil has been destroyed by
countless thousands of shells falling
actually one upon another, each dig-
ging deeper into the earth until the
very subsoil has been turned over and
the land made worthless for cultiva-
tion for years to come, if indeed it can
ever be reclaimed.

Unexploded Shells Buried In Soil.

There lie today on the surface of
this land many thousands of unex-
ploded shells, and there are buried in
the soil many, many thousands more,
each one of them a menace to any
farmer who attempts to put a plow
into the soil in an effort to reclaim it.

And this land is destroyed, as the
homes were destroyed, because of Ger-
man ambition, of German cruelty, of
German lust, of German wantonness
and German brutality.

Who is to pay for it? Who is to
risk destruction that it may again be
put into condition for cultivation, that
it may serve the purposes of the hu-
man race? Shall the peaceful Belgian
peasants, who had no part in the start-
ing of this conflict, suffer their loss
without compensation? Shall these
peasants who have endured more than
four long years of homeless agonies,
who have suffered not alone the loss
of homes and land but the loss of
relatives and friends as well, be the
ones to risk destruction in the effort
to again bring these lands back to a
condition where cultivation is possi-
ble? Shall they be blown to bits by
the bursting of these shells, hidden as
they are beneath the surface of the
ground, when the plow strikes and ex-
plodes them? If undisturbed, these
shells continue to be a menace for
years to come, but who are to risk
their lives in removing them?

Could the American people gener-
ally, and especially the American farm-
ers, have seen the sights I have seen

and Menin, on both sides of that long,
straight road, I am sure I did not see
one square foot of soil that was not
a part of a shell crater. What had
once been the richest soil of the
world is today but a waste, made so
by the shells that fell upon it be-
cause Germany sought world domina-
tion. This soil has been destroyed by
countless thousands of shells falling
actually one upon another, each dig-
ging deeper into the earth until the
very subsoil has been turned over and
the land made worthless for cultiva-
tion for years to come, if indeed it can
ever be reclaimed.

Unexploded Shells Buried In Soil.

There lie today on the surface of
this land many thousands of unex-
ploded shells, and there are buried in
the soil many, many thousands more,
each one of them a menace to any
farmer who attempts to put a plow
into the soil in an effort to reclaim it.

And this land is destroyed, as the
homes were destroyed, because of Ger-
man ambition, of German cruelty, of
German lust, of German wantonness
and German brutality.

Who is to pay for it? Who is to
risk destruction that it may again be
put into condition for cultivation, that
it may serve the purposes of the hu-
man race? Shall the peaceful Belgian
peasants, who had no part in the start-
ing of this conflict, suffer their loss
without compensation? Shall these
peasants who have endured more than
four long years of homeless agonies,
who have suffered not alone the loss
of homes and land but the loss of
relatives and friends as well, be the
ones to risk destruction in the effort
to again bring these lands back to a
condition where cultivation is possi-
ble? Shall they be blown to bits by
the bursting of these shells, hidden as
they are beneath the surface of the
ground, when the plow strikes and ex-
plodes them? If undisturbed, these
shells continue to be a menace for
years to come, but who are to risk
their lives in removing them?

Could the American people gener-
ally, and especially the American farm-
ers, have seen the sights I have seen

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Marines, Oldest Branch of Our Military Service

WASHINGTON—The Fourth American brigade was cited the other day.
This brigade comprises the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines and
themselves at Boursies village and
Bols de Belleau, now officially the
Wood of the American Marines—the
marines themselves call it Hellwood.

All the world knows about those
12 days at Chateau Thierry—how they
blocked the German advance that was
rolling on toward Paris six or seven
miles a day; how they threw back the
crack guard divisions of the Hun; how
they drove them backward into the re-
treat that ended only with surrender.

"Soldiers and sailors, too!"

"Leathernecks," always ready, picked men, physically perfect; sharp-
shooters and expert riflemen; the first to land and the first to fight—the
marines! "What we have, we hold," their motto. Their stereotyped report:
"The marines have landed and hold the situation well in hand." Their battle
cry: "E-e-e-e-y-a-a-h-h-h-yip!"

The marines constitute the oldest branch of the military service of the
United States. They are even older than the nation itself, having been estab-
lished by the Continental congress in November, 1775. Pretty much all the
world has seen them since; in their 143 years they have made history from
Tripoli to China, from the Philippines to Mexico.

In 1913 an attempt was made to abolish the marines as no longer a
serviceable branch of the navy. But the people would not have it. Con-
gress took measures to strengthen the corps instead of disbanding it. When
we entered the war the marines were recruited up to 30,000 and sent to the
front as land troops.

You know the rest.

What Is a Bolshevik? And What Is Bolshevism?

"What is a bolshevik?" "What is bolshevism?" These are questions
which many Americans are asking these days. Probably the word
bolshevik was first used in Russia in 1905 after the splitting of the socialist
party. It was applied to the majority
faction, "bolsha" meaning "majority."

The socialists split over the "funda-
mental law" decree. The minority, the
bolsheviks, was composed of the con-
servatives who did not favor violence
as a method of obtaining reform. The
bolsheviks were the radicals who favor
bombing, sabotage and terrorism as
the means to their end. Whatever bol-
shevism originally meant, today it
means something about like this:

Bolshevism proclaims that social-
ism as taught by Marx is the panacea for all social and economic ills. There-
fore establish at once a socialist republic. Abolish nationalism for interna-
tionalism.

Inasmuch as Marxian socialism prescribes seizure and nationalization
of private capital, public utilities and all means of production, everything is
to be taken over by the socialist state. Theoretically, compensation
may be made to escape disorder and violence. But just now compensation is
sentimental and unnecessary, owing to conditions.

Bolsheviks hold that the upper and middle classes must submit uncondi-
tionally to perish; they are excluded from participation in the government,
which must be entirely in the hands of the proletariat. If they resist, terror-
ism is as justifiable against them as against a tyrannical czar. Opposition is
treason to the socialist state.

Bolshevism abhors genuinely democratic and free government. Its dicta-
torship supersedes the dictatorship of the autocrat or the military despot.
Its leaders advocate and practice to the extent of their power the merciless
suppression of all civil and political rights.

Europe Discovers the American Superphysique

EUROPE has discovered from our armies in France that the American
physique is superior to any of her own. American mouths show American
dentistry—and good teeth mean much to a soldier. Americans, except the
British, are the only soldiers accus-
tomed to bath and medical science
appreciates the bath. American sol-
diers are bigger, huskier and show
more "pep."

Dentistry and bathing are well in
their way. But the real reason for the
American physical superiority is the
plentifulness of food in the United
States. Europe in our time never has
had enough to eat. In America we
waste enough to feed the French and
Italians. In the reign of Henry VIII,
Froude declared, every English family
had beef every day. Certainly never
since then has every English family
had beef once a week. And England
has long been better fed than Europe
ever was.

Just now we Americans are eating less and complaining of high prices.
We do not know when we are well off. This country has had more food
and better distribution of supplies than Europe ever saw, notwithstanding our
railroad congestion and faulty methods of transportation.

Moreover, here are better care for the body, more conveniences, more
comforts and more mechanical appliances to make life easier. We are
farther along the road to material felicity than ever was any country in any
period of civilization. The United States is the nearest approach to Elysium.

As the result, the average American is a better animal, a better intelli-
gence and probably a better moral person than the average
European.

From an entirely scientific viewpoint, the average American has doubtless
a better endowment, a better chance, a better living and a longer life than the
average European.

Europe also discovered in the American a first-class fighting man.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!

"WHEN Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!"—there will be
great doings. Already the advance guard is arriving and it is easy
to get an idea of what will happen when the soldier and sailor boys return
in force. The welcome will be warm.
Nothing will be too good for them.

But there is more to the home-com-
ing of these boys than a warm wel-
come. There are many serious prob-
lems to be met and solved. To take
care of these men, to see that they are
returned to useful positions in civil
life, is primarily the duty of the fed-
eral government. Uncle Sam is a
capable person when he gets started.
Nevertheless, he has a big job on his
hands and there will be plenty of
chance for the home folks to help—not only their own, but the boys who have
no home folks.

Those who find no job waiting for them must be given work. The dis-
abled must be rehabilitated, trained and made self-supporting. Then there's
the boy who took a war bride and has no home—

In the old days, when a pioneer's son married, his father gave him a
piece of land and a horse or a pair of oxen. The bride's father gave her a cow
and chickens. The mothers contributed pots, pans and kettles. The neigh-
bors got together and had a house-raising. First they knew the young couple
had a neat little cabin with all the necessary fixings.

Of course this sort of thing can't be done in the twentieth century in
just that way. But it seems as if the same kind of spirit might prevail now

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Oliver Wilton of Champaign is home for the holidays.

Ensign Earl Potter has returned to his work at New London, Conn.

Mrs. O. Barnstable spent the past week with her sister at Wilmette.

James Barnstable and wife spent Christmas with relatives at Grayslake.

Lee Gratz and family of North Chicago spent Sunday with relatives here.

Arthur Christensen of Camp Custer, Michigan, spent over Sunday with friends here.

Miss Helen Kerr who has been confined to her home by illness is able to be about.

W. J. Sebera who is working in Chicago spent Christmas day with his daughters here.

Mr. Little of Grass Lake was a guest of his daughter Mrs. Henry Cable one day last week.

Mrs. Hendricks and Meredith of Ingleside spent the first of the week with Mrs. S. Sherwood.

A new switch truck is being laid and we understand that a new depot is to be built at Lake Villa.

Mrs. E. Thayer was called to Evanston last Friday by the death of her nephew, Harry Peck.

Louis Grandy has received his discharge from the army and has returned to his home here.

James Atwell and wife spent from Tuesday till Saturday with relatives at Maywood and Waukegan.

The A. Kapple, P. Avery and C. B. Hamlin families spent Christmas with their parents at Grayslake.

Leola Hughes and Miss Belle of Antioch were Christmas guests of Mrs. Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.

Perry Penlon, wife and daughter of Milwaukee spent a few days recently with his brother J. G. Poulton and family.

George Mitchell of Camp Gordon, Ga., spent a few days last week at the Jas. Kerr home. He returned to the camp this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson and Kenneth were Christmas guests of the Dawson family at Cicero. Mrs. Shepardson remained until Monday.

John Fish and family of Antioch were guests of the Will Fish family Christmas day, and had quite a time getting here with their Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. James Leonard entertained their whole family except John who is overseas at Christmas time, also Mr. Martinek of Lake Forest.

On Tuesday morning of this week occurred the death of Mrs. August Quedenfeldt who has been a great sufferer for some months and her death was not unexpected.

The L. Twed, S. Sorenson and B. Galiger families are confined to their homes by illness; the E. Gratz family is all better, also the Clayton Hamlin and the Stephey family who have all been sick.

Rev. C. L. Hay of Chicago, a former pastor here, now engaged in Sunday School work, will preach here next Sunday morning and hold a conference of Sunday School workers at the home of E. L. Wald in the afternoon.

MILLBURN

A happy New Year to all.
Belle Truax of Kenosha spent Sunday with home folks.

Mrs. Truax entertained her children from Chicago Christmas.

Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson and daughter were in Chicago Friday.

Mrs. Fred Achen of Kenosha spent Sunday with her sister here.

Miss Bella Watson and Miss Ruth Pollock were in Chicago Saturday.

The Masons and Eastern Star have installation Tuesday evening of this week.

The terrible storm of Tuesday, Dec. 24, caused all entertainments to be postponed.

Rev. Safford and Miss Helen Safford left Monday for Wheaton, Ill. Miss Safford will return to Bloomington, Wis., from Wheaton.

The Millburn Mutual Insurance Co. meeting will be held at Mason's hall, Saturday, Jan. 11, to transact business. Chicken pie dinner will be served by the ladies of the church.

Eucalyptus' Superiority.
A cedar tree requires more than a century to grow large enough to yield a 30-foot telephone pole. The eucalyptus will attain a larger growth in 30 years and its wood is quite as durable.

TREVOR

School commenced Monday after a week's vacation.

Geo. Patrick and wife were Antioch shoppers Saturday.

Mr. Mathews was home from Great Lakes on Christmas.

Harold Mickle is entertaining two friends from Chicago.

Mr. Forester returned from Chicago Wednesday evening.

Will Hanson, who has been sick with the flu is much improved.

Bernard Yopp of Racine spent the week-end with Byron Patrick.

Ellen Knudson visited friends in Antioch Thursday and Friday.

Miss Patrick called on Mrs. Ellen Ames at Antioch Monday.

Miss Daisy Mickle was a guest of relatives in Chicago last week.

Mrs. Filson and children spent last week with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Fred Shreck was a guest of Mrs. Warriner at Antioch Monday.

Mrs. Little of Antioch spent part of last week at the Henry Lubens home.

Miss Edith Edgar of Antioch spent the week-end with her cousins the Mathews family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barber spent the past week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lubens.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Baethke of Chicago were over Sunday visitors at the former's parents here.

Mrs. Alois Hahn and grandchildren came home Monday after a week's visit with a son and family in Chicago.

Mrs. Ann Sheen and family will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller and daughters of Chicago till after New Year's day.

Mrs. Tony Fredson and daughter Gretchen of Racine spent Christmas day with Mrs. Frank Yaw at Camp Lake.

Again within two weeks Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dixon of Silverlake are called to mourn the loss of a son from influenza.

December 14, Dewitt, the youngest son passed away and on Christmas morning Claude, the second youngest son, who had been ailing for about three weeks died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lubens at Trevor.

Parents of Claude's wife, Claude was born in Silverlake 28 years ago and has spent nearly all his life there. He was educated at Northwestern University Dental school. After receiving his degree he practised his profession in his home town. In August 1917 he was united in marriage to Miss Vera Lubens, who with his parents, one brother, Clair and two sisters, Crystal and Dorothy all of Silverlake survive him.

Funeral services were held at the home of Mr. Lubens, December 27. Rev. Reitz of Salem officiating. Mr. Harrington of Elkhorn conducted the burial service which was in charge of the Wilmot Masonic lodge of which Claude was a member. Interment was in the Silverlake Mound cemetery where three brothers are buried. The entire community extend sympathy to the bereaved ones.

HICKORY

Frank Kennedy has been entertaining the flu.

Grace Tillotson spent Xmas with the home folks.

Frazier Hallenbeck is visiting relatives in Kenosha.

D. W. Pullen and wife spent Saturday at Wallis Drom's.

Mr. and Mrs. Olsen entertained relatives from Chicago Xmas.

Andrew Pedersen and family of Wadsworth spent Xmas at Chris Paulson's.

Miss Harriet LeCross spent Christmas vacation with the home folks in Chicago.

Mrs. Maggie Newell of Waukegan spent last week at the home of Mrs. McGuire.

Mrs. J. Pickles' brother from Alaska and niece from Chicago spent last Monday and Tuesday at her home here.

Miss Pearl Hughes spent last week with her sister Mrs. Frank Kennedy and brothers Guy and Carl Hughes.

Mrs. J. Pickles is in Waukegan caring for the new baby girl who arrived at the home of Ralph Fields last Monday.

HAPPINESS ABOVE ALL

He is a fool and worse than a fool who trades his happiness for any other thing that the world has to offer. If, with a crust you are happy, do not trade the crust for a feast. If you buy a fortune with a penny and lose happiness, you have made the worst of bargains.—Aristotle.

WILMOT

James Duffy spent Tuesday in Kenosha.

Emma and Elizabeth Kruckman spent Xmas here.

Edna Redlin spent Sunday at the Wm. Harm home.

Lottie Koppisch spent Sunday with Wilmot relatives.

Wm. Morgan made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

Arthur Holdorf and J. Carey motored to Chicago recently.

Father Brasky of Bristol spent Saturday at Herman Loh's.

Mrs. Thompson is entertaining her nieces from Spring Grove.

Clarence Wright and family are guests at the E. Wright home.

J. Buckley Jr. spent Xmas with his wife and daughter in Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harm entertained at a Watch Party New Year's eve.

Ada Dean of Wheatland, is spending her vacation with her parents here.

John Hasselman of Kenosha, spent Christmas with his parents in Wilmot.

G. Luftus and wife entertained Bert Dean and wife of Silverlake last Monday.

Walter Winn and family and Hazel Turner were guests at Hegeman's Sunday.

Mrs. A. Smith of Grayslake was a recent visitor at the George Dean home.

Earle Shales, wife and daughters spent Sunday at the home of David Shales.

David Shales and daughter Sadie entertained Charlie Shales and family Christmas.

Wallace Dobyns and family of Waukegan spent Saturday and Sunday with the Carey's.

Miss Schultz of Kenosha was guests at the Koppisch and Schert homes over the week-end.

Mrs. A. Hanneman and her sons returned Monday from a visit with relatives in Kenosha.

Ross Schenning and wife entertained J. Nett and wife and Ben Nett and family Christmas.

The Christmas tree exercises held at the Lutheran church Christmas night were largely attended.

Grace Carey entertained Kitty McNamara of Kenosha and Phil Forbes of Great Lakes over Christmas.

Edith Dean is home from Kenosha for a couple of weeks to assist in the care of her mother, Mrs. Geo. Dean, who has not been well of late.

Mrs. Boulden was called to Antioch to assist in the care of her daughter Mrs. O. Mathews who has been very ill with influenza and pneumonia.

Mrs. Iremec Drom is ill with influenza at the Harry Spear home in Shuren. All the Spear family have been ill with the exception of Harry.

Mrs. F. Burroughs entertained Mr. O. Lewis and her son Capt. W. Lewis the first of the week. Captain Lewis was recently demobilized at Macao, Georgia.

Mrs. Evelyn Peacock is visiting at the E. Peacock home. The family expect Private Howard Peacock to return home this week. He has recently returned from Siberia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kruckman entertained a number of friends at a Watch Party New Year's eve. The evening was spent in playing "500" and a beautiful luncheon was served.

Albert Swenson, U. S. N., called on Wilmot friends and acquaintances on Thursday. At present he is stationed at Pelham Bay, New York, and came home on furlough for over the Christmas holidays. For the past six months he was stationed at the naval and airbase near Bordeaux, France. He expects to receive his discharge within the coming month.

The Wilmot lodge of the M. W. A., elected the following officers at a recent meeting: Venerable Counsel, A. Reynolds; Worthy Advisor, Fred Faulkner; Excellent Banker, E. E. Wright; Clerk, R. C. Shottliff; Escort, George Winchell; Watchman, George Dean; Sentry, Jay Motley; Physician, Dr. Darby; Manager, George Winchell; Trustee, W. Carey, G. Winchell and F. Faulkner.

The body of Mrs. Charles Meade was brought from Racine to Fox River on New Year's morning for interment in the English Prairie cemetery. Mrs. Meade has made her home of late years with her son Lyman in Racine. The family homestead was originally on English Prairie and local residents will recall she and her husband as keepers of the postoffice there for years.

Death was due to a general breakdown owing to old age as she was over ninety-two years old. Two sons Russell of Iowa, and Lyman and several grandchildren survive her.

Impossibilities.
We cannot vote right into wrong, or wrong into right.—Proude.

GOWN FOR THE DEBUTANTE



This simple yet charming afternoon gown will be well received by the debutante. It is of navy chiffon, heavily beaded in iridescent blue and black beads. The underskirt is of black vel.

WINTER AND SPRING MODELS

Straight Lines and Trimmed With Fur; Jersey Cloth With Long, Tight Skirt.

Hudson seal is the most popular for this season. Draped effects and conical of seal, trimmed daintily with squirrel, are very beautiful. Mole and beaver still hold their own.

The winter suits are very stunning. They are being shown along straight lines and trimmed with fur.

And now comes the spring suit. Fashion says it will be of jersey cloth, with a long, tight skirt.

Winter coats, box effect, are being worn now, though coats are not so popular this season, many women preferring the winter suit to be worn later with their furs.

Suits without blouses seem to be just the thing now. Instead of a vest a vestee is worn, or in some cases a dainty piece of colored silk is tucked in to give the effect.

Winter coats for the children are made of bright-colored broadcloth, with the yoke waist.

The latest novelty in neckwear is an apron slipover made of georgette. Flirt and valencienness lace now trim the daintier waists, while for every day we have striped daintily and batiste trimmed with tiny box plaits instead of the usual pla ticks.

A very popular shade this winter is brown.

While hitherto black has been tabooed for the young girl, many very beautiful and youthful dresses are being shown in black velvet and black satin. Most of the dresses have just a touch of trimming.

TRICOLETTE IS NOW TO FORE

Dress Material Wins Approval for Afternoon Frocks; Good for Wear Under Heavy Coat.

Tricolette has come very much to the fore as a dress material. A number of new afternoon frocks, on the order of a very beautiful model of black tricolette which Cuiot brought out last season, are being sponsored by well-known American designers, and these are particularly good for wear under a heavy coat, as they do not muss and are not so bulky as to distort the line of the outer garment.

Heavy coarse jersey is also being used for frocks, and there is a new fashion jersey which has just come from Paris and which promises to have quite a vogue. Among the novelties in the more formal silks are new metal brocades, the weaves of which are replicas of the coats of mail worn in medieval days. These are interesting and distinctively new.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When dishes used for cooking have become discolored, rub them with damp salt until all stain is removed.

A marble boiled in milk, porridge, custards, etc., will automatically do the stirring as the liquid cooks, and so prevent burning.

Scatter salt on a carpet when sweeping, and you will not only find it has a cleansing effect but that it also keeps away moths.

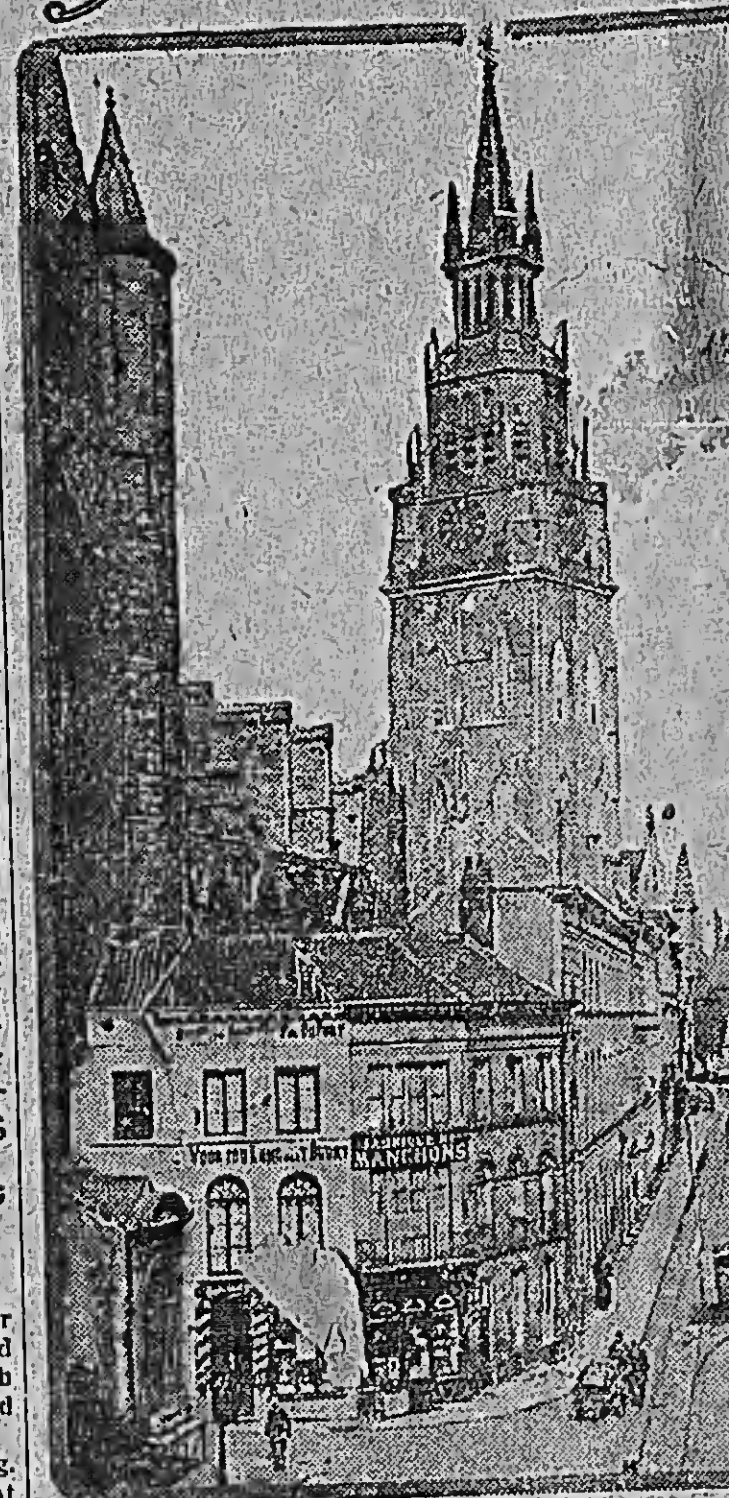
Liquid ammonia is invaluable for washing silver, softening bath water, and producing a good lather when washing woollens.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of antiseptic in a cupful of cold water and throw over a scuffle of coal. The fire will be brighter and last longer.

If a fire has to be left unwatched for several hours put a handful of salt on the top of the coals. This will prevent the fuel burning away too quickly.

Always shrink wool to be used for darning purposes by holding the shank in the steam from a boiling kettle. Otherwise the wool will shrink and make a hole larger than the original one.

Most Flemish of Cities



Scene in Ghent

GHEENT, which was razed by the Belgians after being held by the Germans for more than four years, has been called the most Flemish of all the cities of Flanders, both in its appearance and its people. It is the capital of East Flanders, located at the confluence of the Lys and the Scheldt, 31 miles northwest of Brussels. It has been called by travelers the Flemish Venice, being intersected by a number of streams and canals with more than 250 bridges.

The town should have close to 200,000 people, but the German occupation checked its growth and scattered its people.

The city is interesting as an architectural study—its leading buildings representing many periods and schools.

Among the churches the cathedral of St. Bavo ranks first. It is the richest in objects of art in all Belgium, its principal decoration being the altarpiece by Jan Van Eyck, "The Adoration of the Lamb." Only the central panel is there now, the side panels having been removed to Brussels and Berlin. Perhaps the eternal law of compensation may bring back the panel now held by the Prussians.

Belfry From the Twelfth Century. The cathedral, crypt dates back to 041, but the structure was not completed until 1554.

Close to the church is the belfry, a square tower 375 feet high, containing a chime of 44 bells. As the story goes, the belfry, which dates back to the twelfth century, contained the great bell Roland, which summoned the burghers on momentous occasions. When Charles V. disciplined the city in 1539 he is said to have taken away the bell as a special mark of disapproval.

Charles V. was Ghent's one great son, his birth occurring there in 1500, but the relationship brought the burghers no imperial favors.

The city was the birthplace of the Van Artevelde, Jacob and Philip, who struggled manfully to preserve their fellow townsmen's independence.

Early Burghers Were Fighters. The early burghers were a peppery lot, quick to anger and tenacious of their rights. They warred with the dukes of Burgundy, they dared dispute the supremacy of Charles V. The city was captured a number of times and each time contrived to free itself.

In the fourteenth century the town was so rich and populous that it was able to place an army of 50,000 men in the field.

In the fifteenth century the city became one of the chief markets of the textile industries of Europe. In that century it reached the apex of its prosperity. It still has linen, woolen and cotton mills and lace factories, but its early glory has departed.

The city has been called the Flower City of Europe, the cultivation of flowers being one of its chief industries.

What the booted Huns have done to those gardens and greenhouses can only be imagined.

Ghent stands out in American history as the place where a treaty between Great Britain and the United States was formulated and signed on December 24, 1814—the treaty which ended the war of 1812. The American representatives at the conference table were John Quincy Adams, James A.

Bayard, Henry Clay, John and Albert Gallatin.

The United States senate ratified the treaty on February 16, 1815. President Madison proclaimed the following day.

The signing of the treaty did not prevent the battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815, president's peace proclamation of 1815.

between the United States and the British Empire.

Plague of Rats Haunted the Reduction of the Population of the city.

An inquiry has been made by an American firm, and the introduction and sale of the destruction of rats. Just a considerable interest is being manifested in this country in the of rat destruction and attention being called to the enormous damage done by these pests.

lary of food has just issued giving power to local authorities to take such measures as may seem to be necessary to secure destruction of rats.

Rats are increasing enormously over England, both in the rural districts, and an organized extermination has been essayed. The difficulty is to find a single poison. Local will probably find that if they become they will have to rat destruction instructions supplied by the army.

home possesses little knowledge of rats.

Perhaps one cause of the and the growing audacity of the is the scarcity of dogs. Thoroughly disappeared in some rural districts. The breed has been severely curtailed by the fact that bitches are expected to be of quality and hence are not allowed to breed.

This is an instructive item who teach the uselessness and waste of the destruction of rats. London Mail.

Mars and His Power. Mars is surely very "up" stuff.

The winter cadets at C. D. H. gave a high girls the town. The day after. Later in the C. D. H. post paper, an article in "vers libre" put some in a young lady. D. H. H. in the no.

In the muses to this "I was which cadet was to

For rose-lighted lady in?

Nell was omitted, from sum

To the house pins and the "Hell like some girl" d.

Perd he already had a girl a husband and he knew much